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URBAN DISTRICT OF HORBURY

A N N U A L            R E P O R T

OF    THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for    the    year    ended

31st DECEMBER, 1953

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HORBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 3

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor E.Briggs, J.P

Vice Chairman:

Councillor G.Senior

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H.B.Bennett (Chairman)  
Councillor R.L.Arundale  
Councillor R.Bate  
Councillor E.Briggs  
Councillor P.Cooper  
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Councillor H.Scott  
Councillor G.Senior  
Councillor H.Wilkinson  
Councillor F.Wilson, J.P., M.M.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, 1953.

Also Divisional Medical Officer, Area 13, West Riding County Council

William G.Evans, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health from February, 1954,

Also Acting Divisional Medical Officer, Area 13, West Riding  
County Council

Frederick G.E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area 13.

Irene Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

Edwin F.Ritchley, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.

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Divisional Health Office:-

Croft House, Ossett.



SHORT STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Rateable Value at 31.12.1953.:	£40,110. 0s. 0d.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate:	£ 154. 0s. 0d.
Area of District:	1,280 Acres
Population: (Registrar General's Estimate) Mid.1953:	8,049
Number of inhabited houses (rate books):	2,764
Birth Rate:	13.8
Death Rate:	11.3
Infantile Death Rate, per 1,000 live births:	45.0

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## INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

To the Chairman and Members of the Horbury Urban District Council.  
Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1953.

Your Medical Officer of Health for that year, resigned his appointment late in 1953 and his services to the Authority terminated in February, 1954.

In view of the proposals made by the West Riding County Council at that time, proposals which involved the amalgamation of Divisions 13 and 14 of the Divisional Scheme of Administration of Health Services in the County, no permanent appointment of Medical Officer to your authority has been made and I have acted as Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Horbury and also to the other joined authorities in Division 13, that is, the Borough of Ossett and the Rural District of Wakefield. I have acted as Divisional Medical Officer of the Division 13 for the Local Health Authority.

Additionally, I have continued in my appointment of Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Morley and Divisional Medical Officer, Division 14.

The proposals of the County Council are concerned almost exclusively with administration. No alteration or modification of existing welfare services is proposed or contemplated. The two present divisional offices will be merged in one divisional office and the clerical staffs (a reduced establishment) will attend at the divisional office.

An economy in divisional medical staff is proposed, but this again is an administrative economy and not any curtailment of present essential services.

The proposal of the County Council is in accordance with and as a part of a longer term policy which has been adopted, to reduce, as and when the opportunity arises, the overall number of divisions in the area of the Administrative County of the West Riding.

The proposals of the County have been accepted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, subject to a review early in 1955.

With reference to this Annual Report, the year under review was a year in which I had no personal knowledge of the detail of the Health Services in Horbury. Because of this, my comments here and in the body of the report are of necessity, based upon information afforded to me either from enquiry or from statistics recorded in the Department.

Substantially, the position as described in the report differs little from the position as indicated in your annual reports for recent years.

The vital statistics show little deviation from recent years and are closely comparable with national returns.

In general, an improved and favourable trend is again recorded.

There is little to comment on in the incidence, distribution and trends of infectious diseases in 1953.

On the other hand, a reasonable return is shown in respect of diphtheria immunity, and it is recorded that protection against **whooping cough has been accepted as local health authority policy for children up to the age of four years.**





At a later date protective treatment against forms of tuberculosis will be offered under a County Scheme, in the first place to schoolchildren approaching school leaving age.

The welfare services of the County have been continued and indeed improved in some services, as for example, the valuable Home Help Service, where the Divisional Establishment has again been increased.

On the other hand, the pre- and post-natal figures show a falling off in clinic attendances due to alternative provision made for expectant mothers under the National Health Service Act. Even so, adaptations to meet the changed position are being effected and Local Health Authority Services which can be offered, complementary to and not duplicating the newly provided services are being arranged.

With regard to environmental health matters, I would refer in particular to Housing.

Further progress has been made in Horbury in 1953 to ensure the clearance of unfit houses and to provide new Council houses.

Now a revision of national policy requires a speeding-up of clearance of unfit houses and to this end Local Authorities are required to submit detailed and substantial proposals by August of 1955.

This requirement will involve a detailed re-survey and re-consideration of the local housing position and of local and locally available building resources in the light of the Ministry's approved allocations to the Authority.

I wish to thank the Council for their understanding and support during the period I have served the Horbury Authority and to express my thanks to my colleagues for their ready co-operation.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F.G.E.Hill.



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VITAL     STATISTICS

BIRTHS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births:-</u>			
Legitimate	55	50	105
Illegitimate	3	3	6
Total:	<u>58</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>111</u>

Birth Rate (Registrar General) - 13.8

Still Births:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	0	2
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total:	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>

Still Birth Rate (Registrar General) - 26.5

DEATHS

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
46	45	91

Death Rate (Registrar General) - 11.3



TABLE 1

Infant Mortality in 1953

Deaths from defined causes in Infants under 1 year - 5.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under one year
Broncho-pneumonia							1		1	2
Whooping Cough							1			1
Congenital Defects	1				1					1
Birth injuries, etc.	1				1					1
TOTALS	2				2		2		1	5

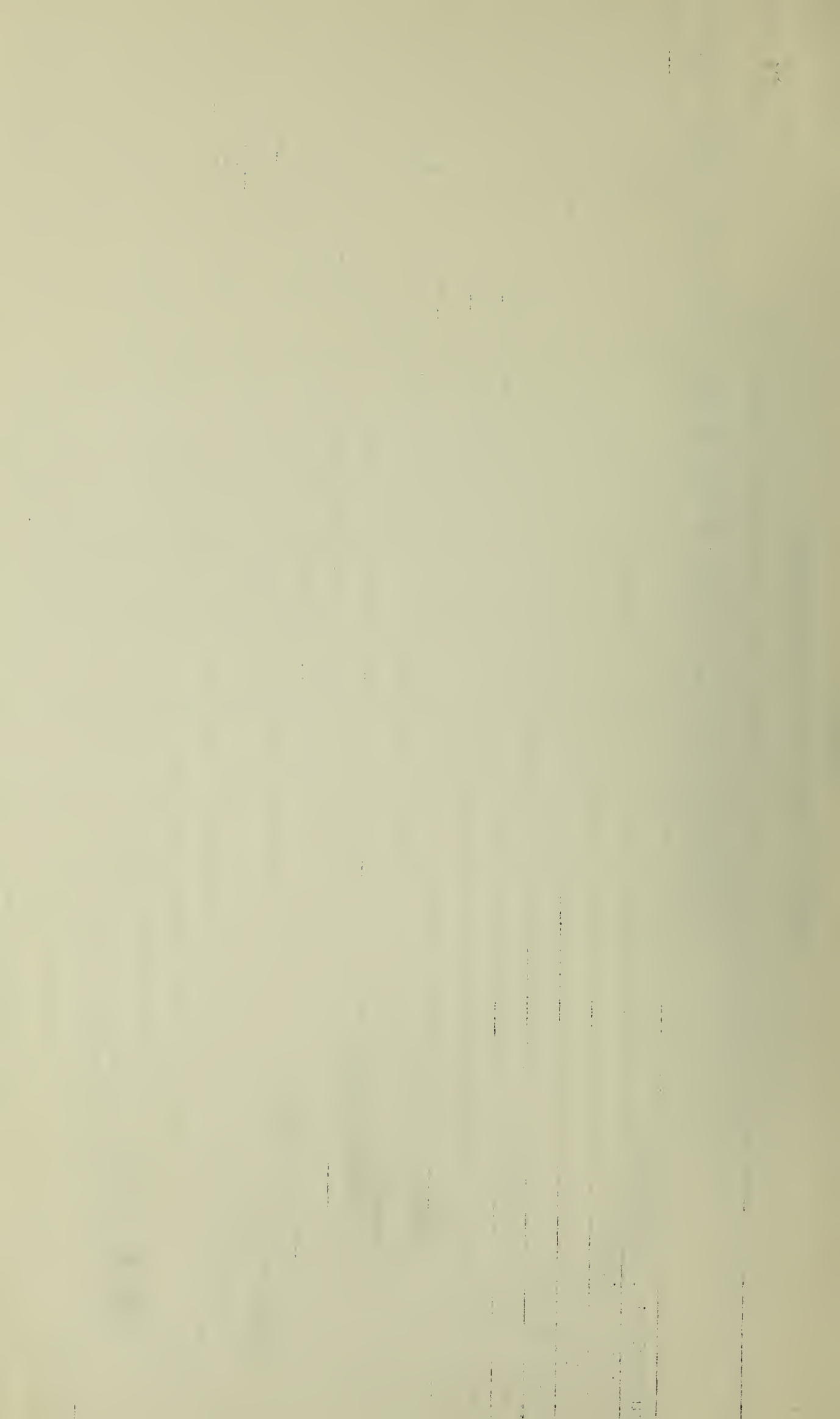
Infant Death Rate - 45 per 1,000 live births  
 Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 live legitimate births:- 47.6  
 Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 live illegitimate births:- 0.0





Causes of Death and Age Distribution

	Under 1 year		1 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 44		45 - 59		60 - 74		75 and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory							1										1	
Syphilitic Disease													1				1	
Whooping Cough	1																1	
Cancer, Stomach													1				1	
Cancer, Lungs and Bronchus											1							1
Cancer, Breast									1									1
Cancer, Uterus													1					1
Cancer, Other											3		3		3	1	9	1
Leukaemia and Aleukamia											1							1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1												3	6	1	3	4	10
Coronary Disease and Angina									1		1		2		2		6	
Hypertension with Heart Disease													2					2
Other Heart Disease							1			2	1	1	3	3	5	13	10	19
Other Circulatory Disease									1				1		1		3	
Pneumonia		2											1					3
Bronchitis											1		1	1	1		4	1
Other Respiratory Disease	1														1		1	1
Other defined & ill defined diseases											1		1	1	1	2	3	3
Suicides											1		1	1			2	1
Totals	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	8	3	18	16	15	19	46	45





## SECTION B

### General Health Services

#### 1. Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) is at Wakefield in the Offices of the County Medical Officer in Wood Street.

This laboratory receives material for examination from Practitioners and from the Health Department; examinations carried out are bacteriological, biological and chemical.

The full facilities of this laboratory are available to the Medical services of the District and the personal advice of the Director is also available at all times on request.

#### 2. Ambulance Facilities

The general ambulance service of the West Riding County Council serves the Urban District of Horbury. This service is efficient and sufficient for the demands made on it by and for local residents.

#### 3. Isolation Hospital Accommodation

The provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation is a matter for the Regional Hospital Board.

Whilst it may be stated in a general way that all Isolation Hospitals within the administrative area of the Board are available, in local practice, cases are in general sent to Snapethorpe Isolation Hospital or alternatively, and where special indications may exist, to Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds.

Special provision is made for the isolation of cases of smallpox. The orthopaedic care of cases of Acute Poliomyelitis is undertaken at the Pinderfields Hospital.

With the virtual disappearance of diphtheria, with the recognition that only certain cases of scarlet fever should be admitted to isolation hospitals and with the greater use of isolation hospitals for selective treatment rather than for group isolation, there has been a considerable modification in the scheme of provision and use of institutional isolation and accommodation in cases of infectious illness.

#### 4. General Hospital Accommodation

The Urban District is well-situated in relation to General Hospitals and to Special Hospitals by reason of its proximity to the Cities of Leeds (Teaching Hospitals) and Bradford and Wakefield and to the County Borough of Dewsbury.

All the facilities of these General and Special Hospitals are available to local patients.

With regard to the elderly, infirm and chronic sick, particularly the elderly chronic sick, the position with regard to institutional accommodation is certainly improved, but a problem still remains and in many cases, delayed admission seems inevitable.

Similarly, accommodation for elderly infirm persons is still not sufficient to meet the calls for this accommodation and again, in many instances, long period delays appear to be inevitable.



## 5. After-Care

Hospital and General Institutional After-Care is a responsibility of the Local Health Authority (West Riding County Council).

In general, requests come from the hospitals themselves and for the most part are calls on the services of the Home or District Nurses.

The service is, however, by no means confined to home nursing and calls may be made on the services of midwives, health visitors, mental health social workers and other welfare workers in the Health Department.

Request may be made for surgical and medical appliances, etc., and help may be afforded in many ways.

There has, perhaps, been rather tardy recognition of this service by the Authority concerned, but it is reported that the calls on this service continue to increase.

The Department recognises Hospital after-care as a very important part of the welfare services of the Health Authority.

## 6. Home or District Nursing

Although the Medical Division is a Unit for Home Nursing Services, one Home Nurse is allocated for whole-time service to Horbury. Assistance for holiday and other relief is given.

The summary of this nurse's work in 1953 shows that she had under care a total of 131 patients to whom 2,852 individual visits were made for purposes of treatment during the year.

## 7. Maternity Services

### (a) Institutional

Maternity cases are booked in neighbouring Maternity Hospitals, Homes and Maternity Wards in General Hospitals.

The majority of patients so treated were accommodated at the County General Hospital, Staincliffe.

Cases are admitted as emergencies and accommodation is always readily available.

In 1953, of 114 notified births, 61 were in Hospital or Institutional practice, a percentage of 52 as compared with a percentage of 50 in 1952 (71 out of 140 notified births)

There is a general tendency apparent for more and more expectant mothers to seek institutional accommodation, even though there are no definite indications for doing so - for such reasons as bad housing conditions, overcrowding in the home, medical reasons and so on.

Institutional bed provision is made on an assumption of 50% institutional and 50% domiciliary cases and the figures reported above are in near relationship to this present accepted provision and calls for no further comment.

### (b) Domiciliary

One domiciliary midwife of the Divisional Staff is resident in Horbury and accepts the maternity work of the Division in so far as it is carried out in private homes. 53 expectant mothers were confined at home in 1953.

It is pleasing to report, in respect of these 53 cases, that 35 received the benefit of gas and air analgesis in labour.





This is an improved figure over the 1952 return, where it was shown that 33 of 69 cases delivered at home, had gas and air administered during labour.

(d) Maternal Mortality

No death from Maternal causes was recorded in 1953.

Last year two maternal deaths were reported and referred to in the Annual Report.

The maternal death-rate for England and Wales (1953) was 0.78 per 1,000 total births.

In Horbury there were 114 total births in 1953. To apply the national maternal death rate for comparative purposes would give a fractional number less than 1. The maternal death-rate in Horbury, relative to the national rate could only be assessed relative to a number of succeeding years.

In these years in which maternal deaths might occur, the rate expressed would be relatively high.

(e) Premature Babies

Premature babies continue to be cared for under the arrangements described in previous reports.

Special premature baby equipment - a special cot, special heating arrangements, facilities for oxygen, etc., is available and suitable arrangements are made for trained staff to take over the baby care as distinct from the care of the mother, with the least possible delay.

In general, an early removal of such children to an institution is discouraged.

8. Infant Welfare

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held weekly in Horbury. Medical Officers attending are Dr.Neil and Dr.Green.

The total number of children under school-age who attended this welfare clinic during the year was 252.

Total attendances in 1953 were as follows:-

Children under 1 year of age	1,347 attendances
Children 1 to 2 years	551 "
Children 2 to 5 years	367 "
Total:-	<u>2,265</u> "

The Infant Welfare Clinic continues to prosper and the figures given show an increase over the figures given for the preceding year.

There is a Ladies' Voluntary Committee at this clinic and this Committee's interest in the clinic is a considerable factor in the efficiency of the Centre.

9. Home Help Services

The establishment for the Division (13) is the equivalent of 17 whole-time employees.

This has again been increased to meet in some measure the continually increasing demands made on this service.



A summary is given as follows:-

Home Help service given to:

Chronic sick	38 cases
Maternity	9 cases
Other	8 cases
Total	<u>55 cases</u>

Again it is seen that the greatest demand on the service arises from the aged, infirm and chronic sick, and it is the cases whose requirements are not met by any short period service but only by a permanent provision of assistance. Such assistance will in many cases enable such persons to remain in their own homes and achieve a measure of economy in respect of chronic sick and Part III accommodation.

#### 10. Mental Health

One Mental Health Social Worker is engaged in this work - part time - in the Division and a proportion of her time is devoted to the welfare of mental cases who are resident in Horbury. A summary of her work in 1953 shows that there were 13 patients under statutory supervision in their own homes, of whom 6 were in regular employment and two attended an Occupation Centre.

Of two patients under voluntary supervision, one was in full-time and the other in part-time employment.

One patient under Guardianship was awaiting institutional care because his father became physically incapable of carrying out his duties and no-one else could be found who was willing to do so.

Two patients were released from hospitals on licence and were found employment. The behaviour of one was not entirely reliable and recall from licence will probably become necessary.

Four after-care cases from mental hospitals were visited.

#### 11. School Health Service

(a) Medical Inspections (Periodic and Routine) of School Children, 1953.

The Horbury Schools have a roll of 1,109 scholars (end of December, 1953).

Routine and special examinations of these children have been carried out in 1953 as follows:-

<u>School</u>	<u>No. of halfday sessions devoted to inspections</u>	<u>No. of children examined</u>	
		<u>At routine Inspections</u>	<u>at non-routine Inspections.</u>
Horbury Council (Secondary Modern, Juniors & Primary)	11	195	85
Horbury St. Peter's.	15	233	128
Horbury Bridge	2	28	3
Totals:-	28	456	216

The medical inspections are the basis of the School Health Service, and details of the findings are recorded on the children's medical record cards.





From these examinations children are referred for treatment or for supervision, if this is necessary, and children showing particular defects are classified, particularly handicapped children where disability may be physical or mental, and such children are recommended for special educational treatment according to the nature and severity of their particular handicaps.

The nutrition of the children is assessed by the Medical Officer at routine inspections and a summary of the findings in 1953 is given below:-

<u>Age-group of children examined</u>	<u>A Good</u>	<u>B Normal</u>	<u>C Poor</u>
Entrants	62	108	3
2nd age groups (11 years)	68	94	0
3rd age groups (13 years)	40	81	0
	<u>170</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>3</u>

Percentages of the total number examined indicated by these totals:

	37.3%	62.1%	0.6%
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### Cleanliness Surveys

Each child in school attendance undergoes a routine cleanliness inspection once in each school term. Where uncleanly conditions are found - children's' parents are notified and treatment requested. Repeated re-examinations are carried out until the condition of the child is reported as satisfactory.

Where vermin are present and where the uncleanly condition is marked, children are excluded from school attendance and where the indication exists, cleansing is undertaken by the Local Health Authority in clinics and elsewhere.

#### (b) Cleanliness Surveys, 1953:-

<u>School</u>	<u>No.on School Register</u>	<u>No.individual uncleanly children found at inspection</u>	<u>Percentage 1952 1953</u>	
Horbury Bridge	52	0	0	0
St.Peter's Infants	182	7	6.95	3.08
St.Peter's Mixed	333	27	11.89	8.11
Horbury Council Infants	95	6	20.18	6.31
Horbury Council Junior	92	5	14.94	5.43
Horbury Council Senior	355	16	10.83	4.51

#### (c) School Clinic

There is a school clinic for the treatment of minor ailments and for inspections held on Monday and Thursday mornings in each week.

The Assistant County Medical Officer attends certain sessions to supervise the work of the Nurses and to see special cases.

Figures of attendances in 1953 are as follows:-

No. of sessions held	85
Total attendances of children	1,200
Average attendance of children per session	14

#### (d) Handicapped Schoolchildren

Handicapped children are children who are so handicapped by reason of mental or physical disability that they cannot reasonably profit from the ordinary school educational curriculum.



Such children are ascertained by the Medical Officers of the Department and a special register of these children is kept.

Appropriate educational treatment (boarding school, day school, occupational centre, hospital school and other) is advised and so far as is possible such children are afforded the facility of the special educational treatment advised through arrangements made by the Education Authority (The West Riding County Council).

During 1953, 9 referred schoolchildren were examined and 7 were recorded as handicapped and recommended for special care. One of these so recommended had been admitted to a special residential school at the end of the year.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### (a) Water Supply

No change from arrangements previously described. Water suppliers are Wakefield Corporation and Dewsbury and Batley Corporation Joint Water Board.

Water supplied has been adequate in quantity for local industrial and domestic requirements and satisfactory in quality.

Samples taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination were in all cases reported on as satisfactory.

Samples examined for lead solvency showed no appreciable content of lead.

#### (b) Drainage and Sewerage

Extensions to existing sewers and drains in 1953 were approximately 300 yards of 9" sewer and 500 yards of 6" sewer to serve new building construction.

The majority of closets (domestic and industrial premises) in Horbury are water closets and are connected to the sewers. There are relatively few closets of other type now remaining in the area and those of this type which are recorded in the Department are so situated that conversion to water closets and connection to existing sewers is not possible or practical at present.

#### (c) Housing

Action has been taken during the year under the Housing Acts to ensure the closure or clearance of unfit houses.

Action was taken in respect of 21 such houses during the year and similar action in respect of other premises unsuitable or unfit for habitation was taken in 8 cases.

13 demolition orders were made.

During the year, 54 new houses were built by the Local Authority and 5 were erected by private enterprise, a total of 59 for the district.

Other action was taken in respect of disrepair, etc., of houses and details of such action are given in the Table of Housing Statistics in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

For many years, slum clearance has been in abeyance and the pre-war schemes of Local Authorities have suffered prolonged postponement and delay in implementation.





The position is now considerably changed. It is the national policy to press ahead with the clearance of unfit houses of the type under consideration and Local Authorities have an obligation to report schemes to the Minister by a date in the late summer of 1955. The initial proposals will cover a period of five years and the proposals of the Local Authority will include a statement of the present local housing situation and proposals for dealing with the situation in the light of local and other building resources.

A complete and detailed re-survey of the area of the Local Authority will have to be carried out at an early date to enable the requirements of the Ministry to be satisfied.

#### SECTION D

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

#### Cases Notified during 1953

	0 - 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 and over	No. of cases	Removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	1	1	4	14	3	1	1	22	20
Whooping Cough	2	4	8	6	1	1	1	20	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	33	43	62	1	1	1	141	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1

#### Diphtheria Immunization

The work of giving protective treatment against diphtheria infection was continued. Although diphtheria is non-existent according to the returns, nevertheless a danger remains and protection is afforded only when a satisfactory proportion of the susceptible population has received a protective treatment.

In Horbury a further 98 children received primary full protective treatment in 1953 and in 180 children previously so treated, a reinforcing dose to improve the personal level of immunity was given.

Our records show that of all children under 15 years of age in Horbury, at the end of 1953, a total of 1,129 had received a full protective treatment. This figure represents a percentage of 67.4 of the total child population under school leaving age. This figure is barely satisfactory. There may be some few children who have received similar treatment privately and are not included in our records but it is unlikely that there would be an appreciable number of such children.



## Whooping Cough

Protective treatment against Whooping Cough is also available for children up to four years of age. This service provided by the Local Authority under Ministry of Health approval, is relatively new and at the time of the report it is seen that 59 have received this treatment during the year.

## Vaccinations

In 1953, vaccinations were carried out in Horbury as follows:-

Children under 1 year	0
Children aged 1 - 5 years	32
Children aged 5 - 15 years	64
Children and adults, 15 onwards	101
Total:	197

In addition, 146 persons were re-vaccinated.

No doubt, the increased numbers shown (in 1952 a total of 10 of all age groups was shown) was due to the local outbreak of small-pox in the West Riding of Yorkshire early in the year.

No case or suspected case was reported in Horbury and no contact was reported.

## Tuberculosis

New cases were notified as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	3	-	3
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

The following cases were removed from the Register during the year:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	1	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	3	4
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

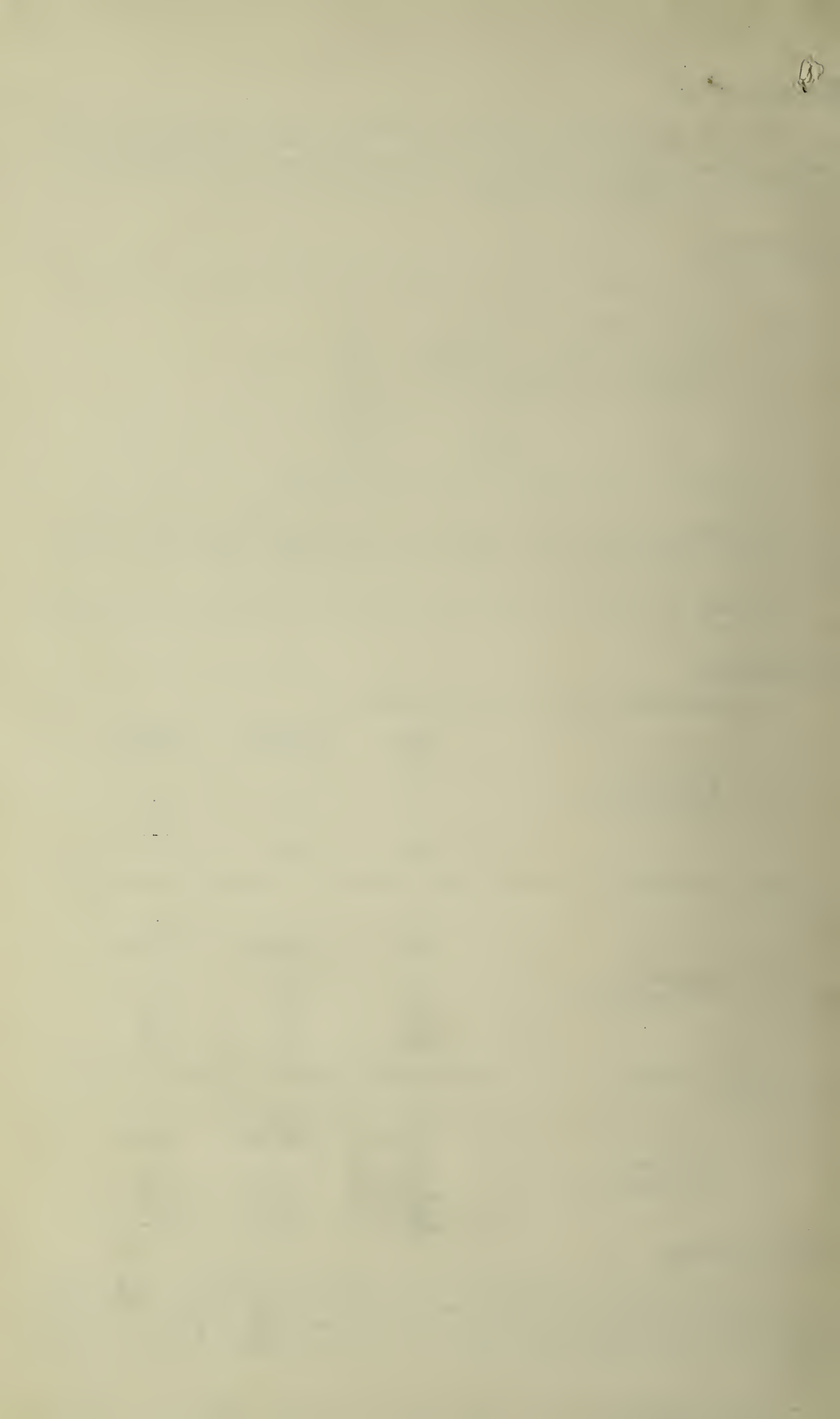
Cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year were:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary	12	8	20
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	3
	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>

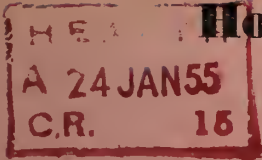
## Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning were notified in 1953. These were ascertained by inquiry to be cases connected with a larger outbreak in a neighbouring County Borough which occurred in August. It was found that both cases were mild and the duration of the illness very short.

It is doubtful if the cases referred to were cases of definite food poisoning.







**Horbury Urban District Council**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**of the**  
**Sanitary Inspector**  
**and**  
**Cleansing Superintendent**  
**for the year**  
**1953**

**E. F. RICHLEY, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.**  
Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent



HORBURY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
  
A N N U A L                      R E P O R T  
  
OF THE  
  
SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
  
FOR THE YEAR  
  
1953.

E.F.Richley, M.S.I.A ., M.R.I.P.H.H.  
Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.



HORBURY  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1953

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor E. Briggs J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor G. Senior

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor H.V. Bennett (Chairman)

Councillor R.L. Arundale

Councillor R. Bate

Councillor E. Briggs

Councillor F. Cooper

Councillor F.L. Jagger

Councillor J.M. Oddie, J.P.

Councillor H. Scott

Councillor G. Senior

Councillor H. Wilkinson

Councillor F. Wilson, J.P., M.M.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR  
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1953.  
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October 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Horbury Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my NINTH ANNUAL REPORT dealing with the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year 1953.

During the year the foundations have been laid for events which in the future will leave their mark indelibly on public health. Until the Minister of Health has decided how much of the Report of the Working Party on the Recruitment, Training and Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors is to be implemented the answers will not be known to such questions as :- Will the duties remain unaltered or will the Sanitary Inspector lose some and gain others - will the emphasis on some aspects of his work increase and on others decrease? The past year has shown that with increased legislation and acceleration in certain sections of public health work a corresponding lessening of vigilance in other sections has inevitably taken place. To each and every citizen their public health problem is a major and urgent problem but to the Inspector who has to deal with each and every problem lies the difficult task of grading the work in order of urgency in accordance with his physical capacity to check, investigate and remedy.

Housing work has increased once more during the year and if the plans for Slum Clearance and Re-development are to bear fruit within a reasonable period much more work will have to be carried out in the near future. The importance of properly detailed inspection in this work, involving as it does, perhaps considerable personal loss to owners, cannot be over-emphasised.

Much more work has been carried out in an endeavour to stimulate the retailers interest in clean food but it would seem that when the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill becomes Law it will lack any sting in it's tail and the policy of gentle persuasion in food hygiene will continue.



The de-control of slaughtering was announced in November by the Government with the intention of removing controls in the early summer. This has now taken place and there has been no interruption in meat supplies. The private slaughterhouse in Horbury has of course meant a further increase in inspection work but to my mind this is of major importance and cannot be neglected.

Atmospheric pollution and it's appalling effects has received much publicity but inadequate legal powers have deterred resolute action being taken. The continual emission of brown and yellow smoke not covered by the Law is in my opinion a far greater nuisance than black smoke over a period of three minutes every half hour.

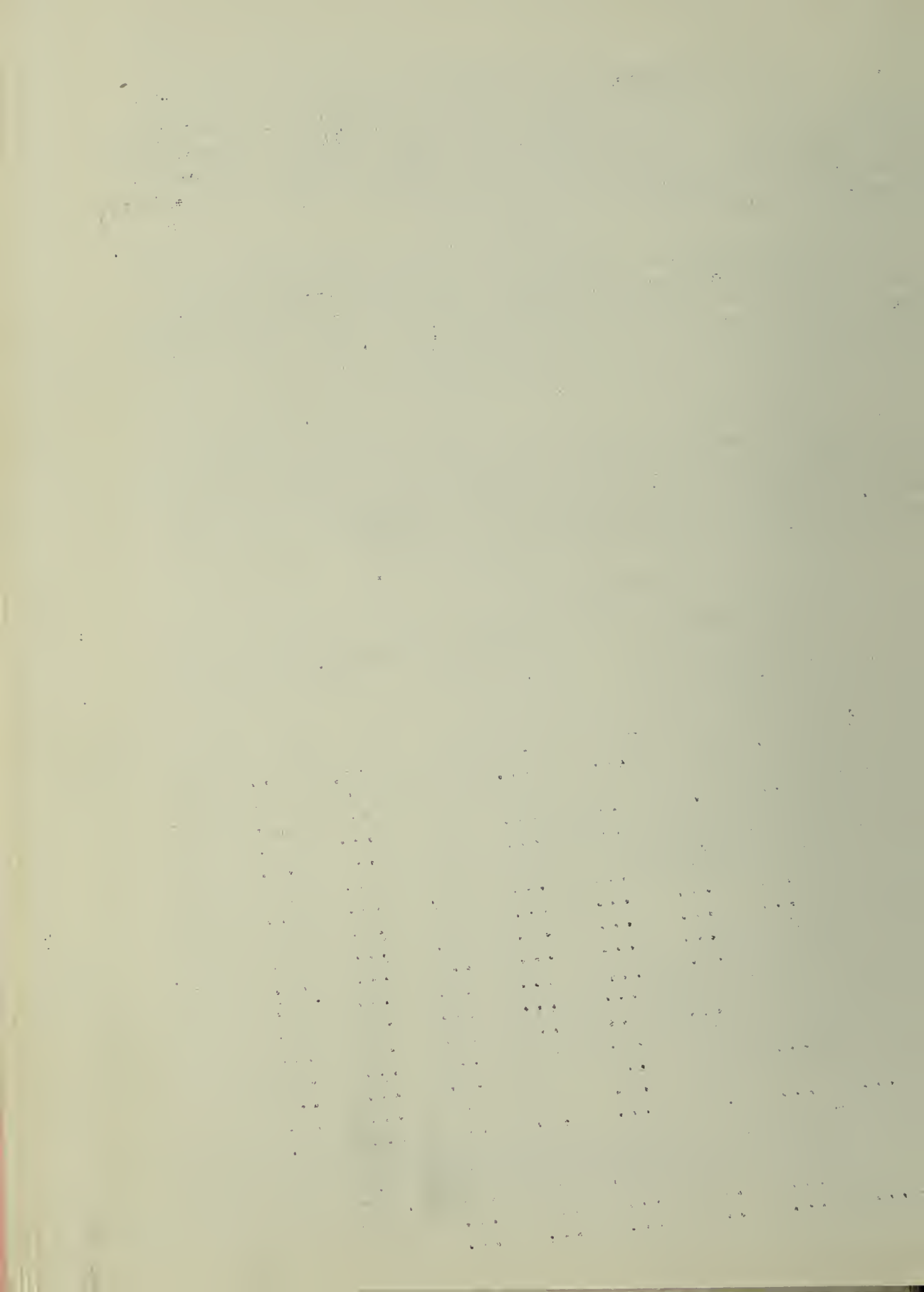
Throughout the year the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee have given much time and thought in dealing with health problems and I am grateful to them for dealing honestly and fairly with the difficulties that have arisen. To the other Officers of the Council I offer my sincere thanks for their help and teamwork.

## SECTION A

### Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year:-

Nuisances, housing and re-visits ... ..	1,635
Food shops ... ..	160
Choked drains and drainage work in progress ... ..	58
Disinfestation ... ..	59
Demolition work in progress... ..	34
Atmospheric pollution, rainwater gauges... ..	414
Factories and workshops ... ..	97
Public houses ... ..	6
Bakehouses ... ..	6
Fried fish shops ... ..	8
Ice cream premises ... ..	6
Inspections of piggeries ... ..	33
Infectious diseases ... ..	54
Rat and mouse infestations ... ..	210
Refuse disposal... ..	48
Refuse collection ... ..	87
Salvage ... ..	158
Water Supply:-	
Samples for Bacteriological examination ... ..	2
Samples for Chemical examination ... ..	4
Hairdressers ... ..	4
Petroleum... ..	26



WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF  
THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Damp	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Rat and mouse infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Nuisances from obnoxious smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective brickwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Baths provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective soil and rainwater pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective doors...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective kitchen ranges and hearths, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Infestation of Vermin...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Water closet drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Urinal drains provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. pedestals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. overflow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Urinal flush provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective urinal flushes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water in the cellar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Choked gullies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Defective eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Breach of Factories Act, 1937.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Defective or insanitary sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective roofs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective wallplaster...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water closet seats provided...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wet ground against building...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sink waste pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective chimney stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leaking supply cistern	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breach of the Housing Act, 1936.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Breach of the Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Breach of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Defective water taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1



(Contd.)

Absence of sink waste drain	...	...	...	...	6
Rainwater drain provided	...	...	...	...	2
Defective W.C. drains	...	...	...	...	6
Insanitary urinal	...	...	...	...	1
Defective woodwork	...	...	...	...	5
Defective manhole cover	...	...	...	...	1
Wet ashbins	...	...	...	...	6
Breaches of the Petroleum Act, 1928	...	...	...	...	1
Gullies provided	...	...	...	...	1
Water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	10
Gully <del>grates</del> provided	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous paths	...	...	...	...	1

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Total..... 377

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WORK CARRIED OUT ON COUNCIL HOUSES UNDER THE SUPERVISION  
OF THE SURVEYOR FROM  
JANUARY, 1953 to DECEMBER, 1954.

Defective roofs	...	...	...	...	...	55
Defective plastering	...	...	...	...	...	87
Defective pointing	...	...	...	...	...	39
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	177
Defective sink tiles	...	...	...	...	...	12
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective taps	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective ball-valves	...	...	...	...	...	103
Defective sink wastes	...	...	...	...	...	39
Defective gas boilers	...	...	...	...	...	23
Defective hot water system	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective draining boards	...	...	...	...	...	36
Defective windows and catches	...	...	...	...	...	67
Defective doors and door furniture	...	...	...	...	...	110
Defective wood floors	...	...	...	...	...	24
Electrical defects	...	...	...	...	...	50
Burst pipes	...	...	...	...	...	82
Gas leaks	...	...	...	...	...	66
Defective chimney pots	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective clothes posts	...	...	...	...	...	51
Defective cistern supports	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. pots	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective W.C. seats	...	...	...	...	...	18
Defective gutters	...	...	...	...	...	34
Defective gates	...	...	...	...	...	90
Defective weatherboards and thresholds	...	...	...	...	...	16
Defective cupboards	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective fences	...	...	...	...	...	4







(Contd)

Choked drains ... ..	13
Defective footpath ... ..	1
Defective concrete floor ... ..	1
Defective cisterns ... ..	13
Defective cylinders and supports... ..	11
Defective fireback boilers... ..	6
Defective washbasins... ..	2
Defective gulleys ... ..	3
Defective drawers ... ..	1
Defective W.C. joints ... ..	2
Defective flush pipe joints ... ..	4
Defective fallpipes ... ..	18
Glazing ... ..	1
Hearth tilos ... ..	3
Defective bath... ..	1
Defective over-flow pipes ... ..	2
Gas fittings ... ..	4

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1,331

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Of these, 1,061 have been allocated to contractors and 270 to direct labour.

This is an increase of 163 repairs compared with 1952, the increase comprising mainly of gates and fences, fallpipes, clothes posts, electrical defects, plaster, fireplaces, pointing, roofs, burst pipes, draining boards and windows and catches.

148 more repairs than the previous year were allocated to contractors and 15 more to direct labour.

## SECTION B

### REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by Council employees under my direction and supervision with the Councils own motor vehicles.

Two vehicles are used solely for this purpose; one seven cubic yard "Bantam" Karrier and one seven cubic yard "Dennis". Both machines are specially designed for refuse collection, having properly constructed metal closing shutters.



A weekly collection is maintained and forms the basis of an organised "beat" system, each vehicle being used on a regular day in a set district.

The approximate number of receptacles for which the Department is responsible for collection is 2,600 ashbins, 13 pail closets, 3 privies and 8 cesspools.

The whole of the townships refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Sand and Gravel Tip, Horbury Junction. A small destructor is situated at this tip and old bedding, etc., is disposed of here.

The work of refuse collection has proceeded in a regular and efficient manner. Very few complaints have been received and ashbins have been emptied on 134,810 occasions, a total of 2,675 tons 10 cwts., of refuse having been collected and tipped.

There has been no dissension between the loading teams who have carried out their work well and with good spirit. After holiday periods, over-time work has been necessary to keep the collection up to date and those arrangements have proved satisfactory.

We have been very fortunate in keeping the vehicles on the road every working day of the year and in carrying out repairs and maintainance during the nights and week-ends..

The "Karrier" vehicle is now in it's tenth working year and the time is not far away when the vehicle will have to be replaced.

The Municipal Ashbin Scheme has continued throughout the year and is appreciated by the ratepayers.



REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL  
FOR THE YEAR  
1953-1954.

Expenditure	£.	s.	d.
-------------	----	----	----

Licences			
Insurances			
Petrols and Oils			
Repairs and Renewals			
Transport...	685	1	7
Disinfectants...	12	0	0
Tipping charges	22	18	5
Protective clothing...	69	0	8
Bath-tins	21	0	9
Cesspool emptying	56	17	6
Rents, Rates and Water	1	10	0
Sundries	5	9	4
Tools and Equipment...		10	3
<hr/>			
	874	8	6

Wages	2680	17	10
Foremans wages (percentage)	131	8	0
National Insurance			
Sick and Holiday Pay 16%			
Superannuation			
Pensions	449	19	4
<hr/>			
	4136	13	8

Income.	£.	s.	d.
Refuse collection	-	-	-
Salvage Profit	126	18	0
<hr/>			
	£126	18	0

Net cost ...£4009    15    8

Provision of Ashbins	£.	s.	d.
----------------------	----	----	----

Total Cost for the Year...	91	14	2
Cost per house per year...	0	0	7.9



## WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE.

Month	Ashbins	Weight		
		T.	C.	Q.
January	12,538	268	-10	- 0
February	10,310	212	- 0	- 0
March	12,753	252	- 0	- 0
April	10,183	204	- 0	- 0
May	10,802	202	- 0	- 0
June	12,967	256	- 0	- 0
July	10,302	200	- 0	- 0
August	10,320	196	- 0	- 0
September	12,535	244	- 0	- 0
October	10,346	200	- 0	- 0
November	10,314	204	- 0	- 0
December	11,440	237	- 0	- 0

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Total No. of bins 134,810

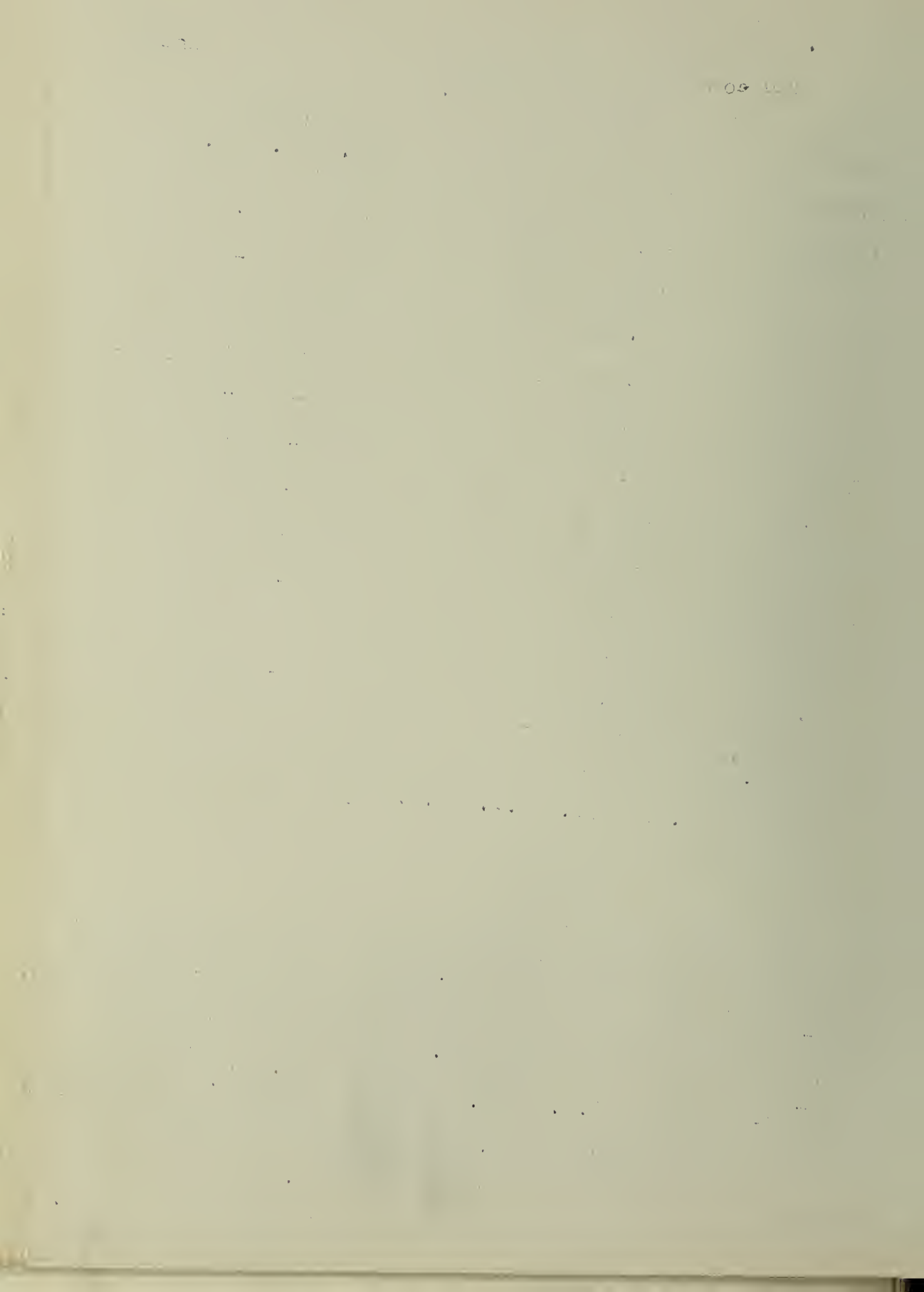
Total Weight ... .. 2,675 -10 - 0

## SECTION C

## SALVAGE.

The price of waste paper remained steady throughout the year. During September the baling of waste paper was re-organised and a piece-work method of baling was introduced. Under this scheme the refuse loaders and drivers were divided into teams of two men. Each team carries out the baling of paper for one full week and is paid at the rate of 3/- per bale, i.e. 1/6d. each man per bale. The size and nature of the bales is clearly defined in written instructions posted in the baling shed. The Foreman checks the number and size of each bale the following morning and makes a written record in his daily report book.





Month	Paper			f. S. d.			Kitchen Waste			Metal			f. s.				
	T.	C.	Q.	f.	S.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	f.	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	f.	s.
April	10	-16	- 2	70	- 7	- 3	2	-14	- 1	9	- 9	-10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
May	14	- 0	- 2	94	-17	- 6	1	-14	- 3	6	-14	- 8			2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2
June	9	-13	- 2	66	- 9	- 5	2	-17	- 1	11	- 1	-10	4	- 4	- 1	16	- 27
July	5	- 9	- 2	41	- 2	- 10	2	-15	- 0	10	- 13	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
August	11	- 0	- 2	79	- 2	- 10	1	-16	- 2	7	- 1	- 5					
September	11	- 4	- 3	77	- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	- 4	- 1	10	- 14	- 5					
October	11	- 0	-0	77	-16	- 11	2	- 4	- 0	6	- 12	- 0			1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1
November	5	- 9	- 1	55	-10	- 1	2	-11	- 3	7	- 15	- 3					
December	10	-18	- 3	76	-19	- 0	2	- 9	- 0	7	- 7	- 0					
Jenuary	11	- 8	- 1	74	- 3	- 7	Collection ceased 23rd Decem., 1954.						4	- 9	- 3	14	- 1
February	10	- 1	- 2	68	- 9	- 9											
March	15	- 6	- 1	103	- 5	- 7											
Total	126	-16	- 3	865	- 6	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	- 6	- 3	77	- 9	- 7	8	-15	- 0	31	-2 -



This method of baling has served as an incentive to collect more paper which is reflected in the annual total of 126 tons as against 104 tons the previous year in addition to which the men welcome the opportunity to increase their wages.

The collection of kitchen waste ceased in December and at long last the street bins which have caused so much nuisance from a public health aspect are withdrawn. The best of these bins were used in the Municipal Ashbin Scheme and the majority were scrapped and sold as waste metal.

During this year a profit of £126 - 18 - 0 was made after clearing all expenses.

The total value of sales of salvage for the twelve months was £980 - 12 - 8½.

(The table for the analysis of the salvage over the year is enclosed.)

## SECTION D

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### The Milk and Dairies Regulations

Number of Milk Distributors on register — 15

#### The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949.

Number of Licences in force for:-

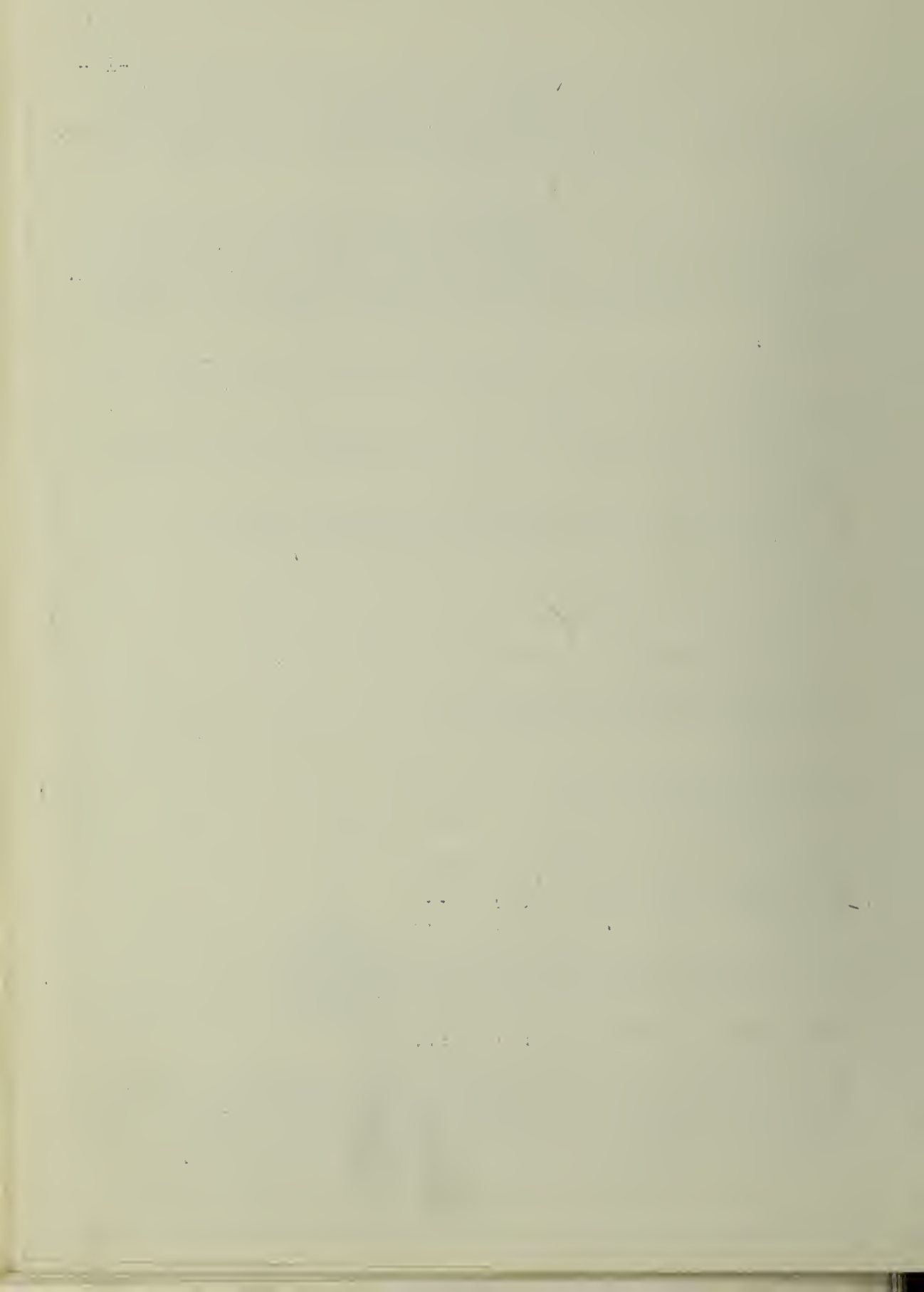
	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk(Pasteurised)	5	1
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	6	1
Sterilised Milk ... ..	5	0

#### The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of Licences in force:-

	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	5	1

Sixteen inspections were made for the purpose of taking samples and inspecting for cleanliness. In very few cases dirty milk bottles were found but if this did occur immediate action was taken to rectify the matter.









	cwts-	qtrs	-	sts	-	lbs	-	ozs.
31 tins of condensed milk...	...	1	-	0	-	1	-	8
Madiera loaf ... ..	...					6	-	0
14 tins of ox tongue (& spread)...	...	2	-	0	-	6	-	14
2 tins of orange slices ... ..	...					1	-	6
28 tins of pork luncheon meat ...	...			1	-	4	-	11
9 tins of peas ... ..	...					8	-	15
Split peas ... ..	...			1	-	11	-	0
12 tins of plums ... ..	...					11	-	0
4 tins of pears ... ..	...					6	-	0
5 tins of peaches ... ..	...					5	-	4
6 tins of chopped pork ... ..	...					9	-	8
Prunes ... ..	...					1	-	4
2 tins of pilchards... ..	...					1	-	0
1 jar of pickle ... ..	...							6
1 pigs lungs ... ..	...					1	-	4
1 pigs head and trimmings...	...			1	-	4	-	0
5 tins of rabbit ... ..	...					5	-	0
1 jar of raspberry jam ... ..	...					1	-	0
4 tins of strawberries ... ..	...					3	-	12
Beef Sausages... ..	...	2	-	0	-	13	-	0
Pork sausages... ..	...	1	-	0	-	4	-	8
6 tins of salmon ... ..	...					2	-	2
71 tins of sardines... ..	...			1	-	6	-	0
4 tins of steak ... ..	...					4	-	0
1 tin of steak and vegetables ...	...					1	-	0
2 bottles of salad cream ... ..	...							1 1/2
Tongue ... ..	...					3	-	8
Veal ... ..	...			1	-	12	-	8
1 bottle of lemon squash								

---

9 - 1 - 1 - 8 - 14  $\frac{5}{2}$

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#### Meat and Retail Vehicles

Butchers shops ... ..	...	...	...	15
Retail meat vehicles ... ..	...	...	...	5

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Seventeen licences are recorded in the register; this Act is strictly observed and a captive bolt pistol is used for the slaughter of all pigs.



## SECTION E

-13-

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 1953 the following samples were purchased in the District by the County Inspector and submitted for analysis within the above Act's provisions:-

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
17	0	0	0	8	0

No prosecutions were undertaken nor cautions issued during the year.

## Registration of Food Premises

Number registered for the manufacture of preserved and pressed food ... .. 8

Number registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream ... .. 1

Number registered for the sale of ice cream ...23

## Bakehouses

Number on register ... ..8

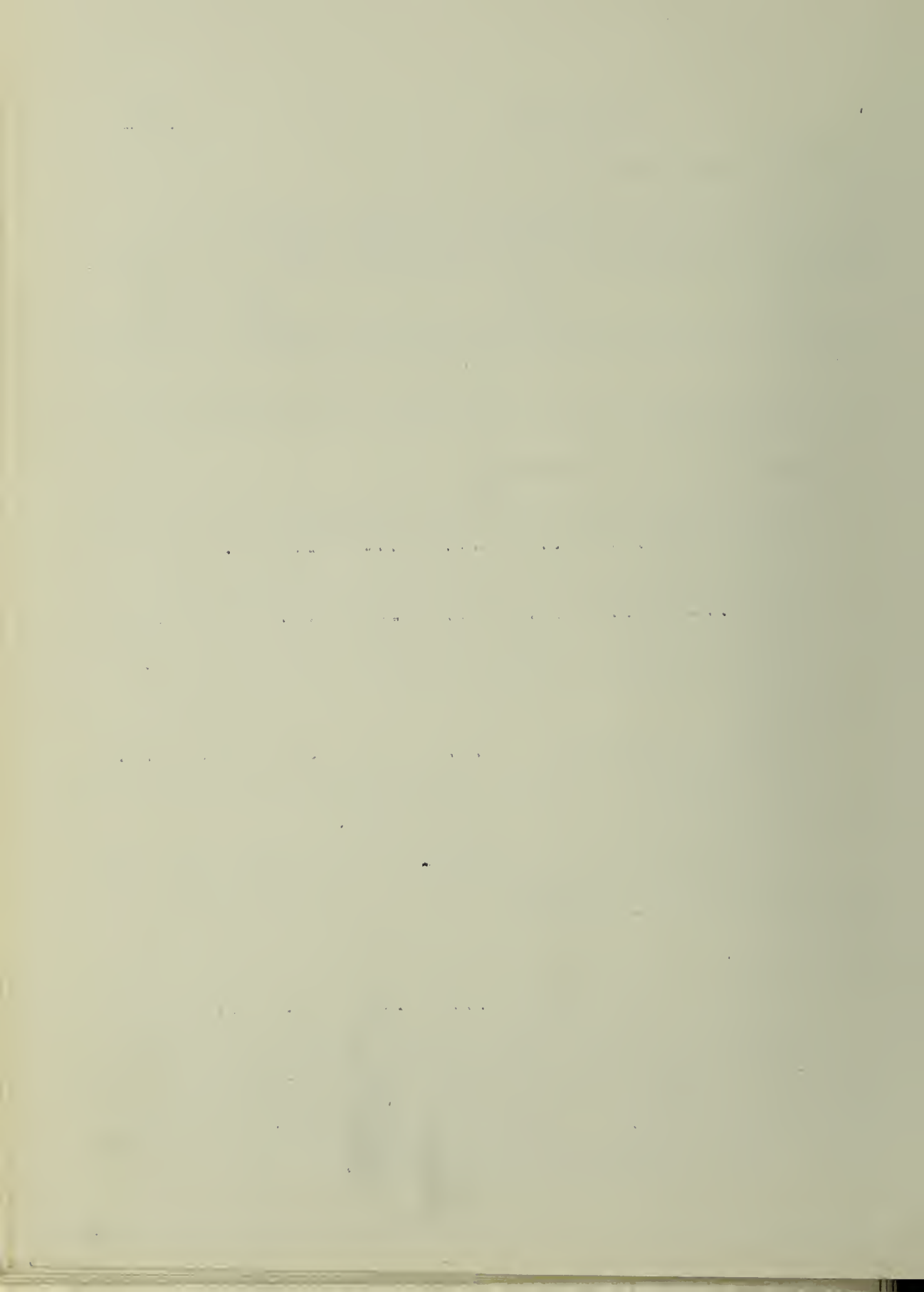
Six visits were made to those premises and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

In one bakehouse an electric hot air hand dryer was installed for the use of the staff after washing and this has proved very successful.

## Fish Fryers.

Number on the register ... .. 11

Eight visits were made to fish fryers and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained. Although there has been an improvement in recent years in the type of box used to convey fish, it would, in my opinion, be a great step forward to use containers once only and be of a type which could be destroyed after delivery.



Ice cream is manufactured at one premises only by the cold mix method.

Six visits were made to premises selling ice cream but owing to the pressure of work no samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

The majority of small retail shops are selling ice cream from well-known large manufacturers. In all cases the ice cream is pre-packed and stored in ice cream refrigerators.

#### Public Houses.

There are seventeen public houses and licensed premises in the district.

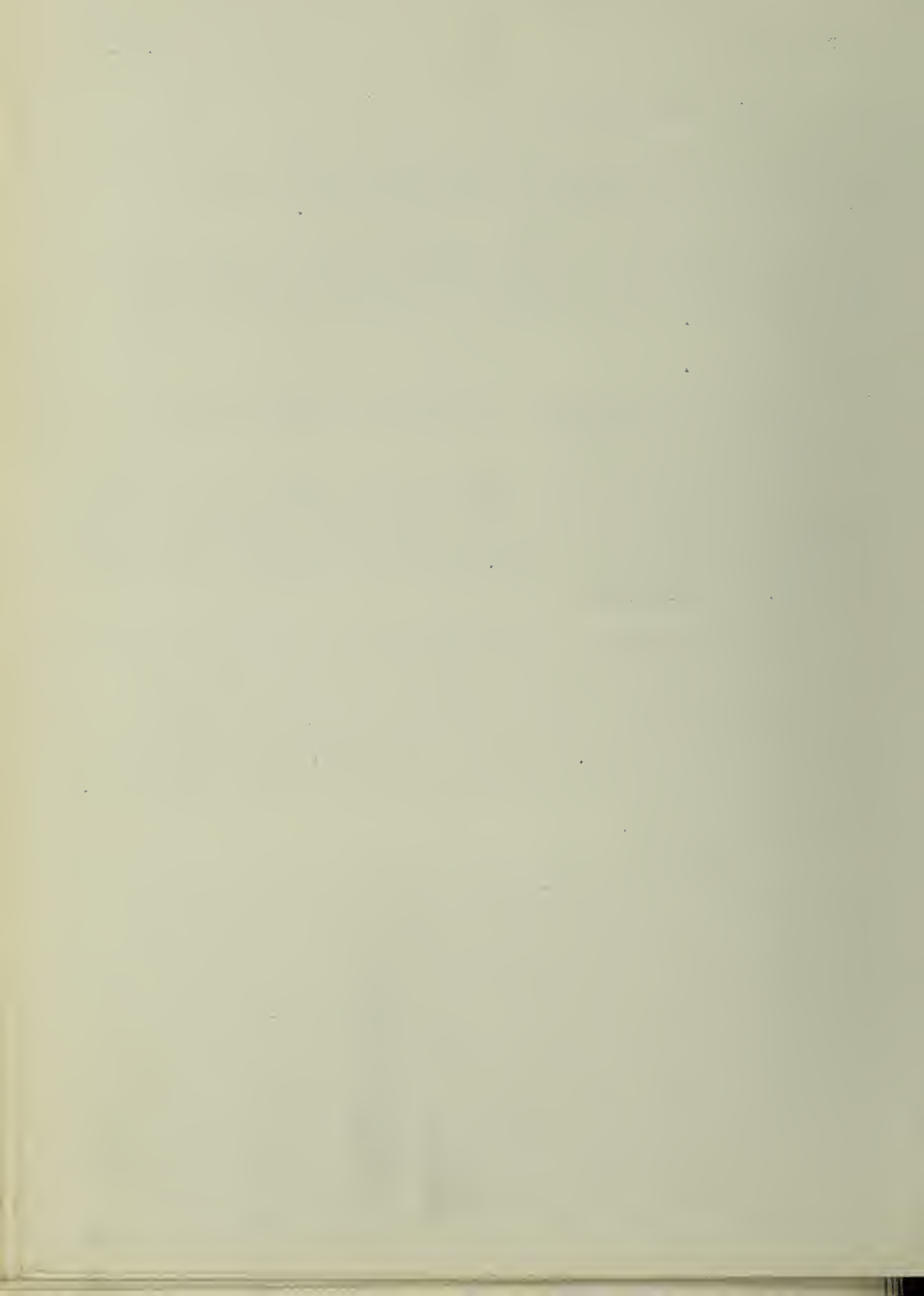
Six visits were made to such premises. At one public house an additional ladies W.C. was provided, new flushing apparatus supplied to the mens urinal and structural repairs carried out. At another, structural alterations were carried out and the building remodelled on modern lines including new W.C. accommodation.

Now that drinking glasses are more readily available there has been a noticeable absence of chipped glasses.

In one or two of the older type of public houses there is still some doubt as to the disposal of waste beer from used glasses, etc., and the breweries could help in this matter by a larger waste allowance to their managers.

#### General Food Shops.

160 visits have been made to food shops. On the whole these shops have been well-supervised and the standard of hygiene in the serving sections has been good although there is still the assistant who carefully wets a finger with the tongue to lift the wrapping paper. This is a practice which must cease. In the back premises, the most important section which the customer does not see, difficulty is often experienced owing to lack of space. This is a fault which will take many years of re-development to overcome. Especially in the mixed food trades, storage and waste storage is a difficult problem, and I feel sure much food, tinned and otherwise, becomes unsound and unfit for human consumption due to such conditions. With better co-operation between Local Authority Departments and constant awareness of public hygiene requirements the mistakes of shop construction in the past will not be repeated.



## Pet Animals.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, which deals with all animals (including fishes, i.e., all vertebrates) gives a Local Authority power to make conditions of licence controlling accommodation as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, supply of feeding stuffs and drink, precautions against infectious diseases, appropriate steps to be taken in case of fire, etc.

Two persons were granted licences to keep pet shops and the conditions have been complied with.

## Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

The above Act controls the manufacture and storage of Rag Flock and provides for the registration of premises in all cases where rag flock and other filling materials as defined by the Act are used in any form of upholstering or stuffing or bedding or toys, baby carriages, etc., excluding the re-making or re-conditioning of any article.

The object is to secure the use of clean filling materials and registers of consignments must be kept by the manufacturer and user so that materials can be traced to their source.

During the year two licences were renewed to Manufacturers and two registrations to upholstering premises.

## West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

### Part XIV

The number of hairdressers and barbers registered under the above Act are:-

Ladies

5

Gentlemen

5

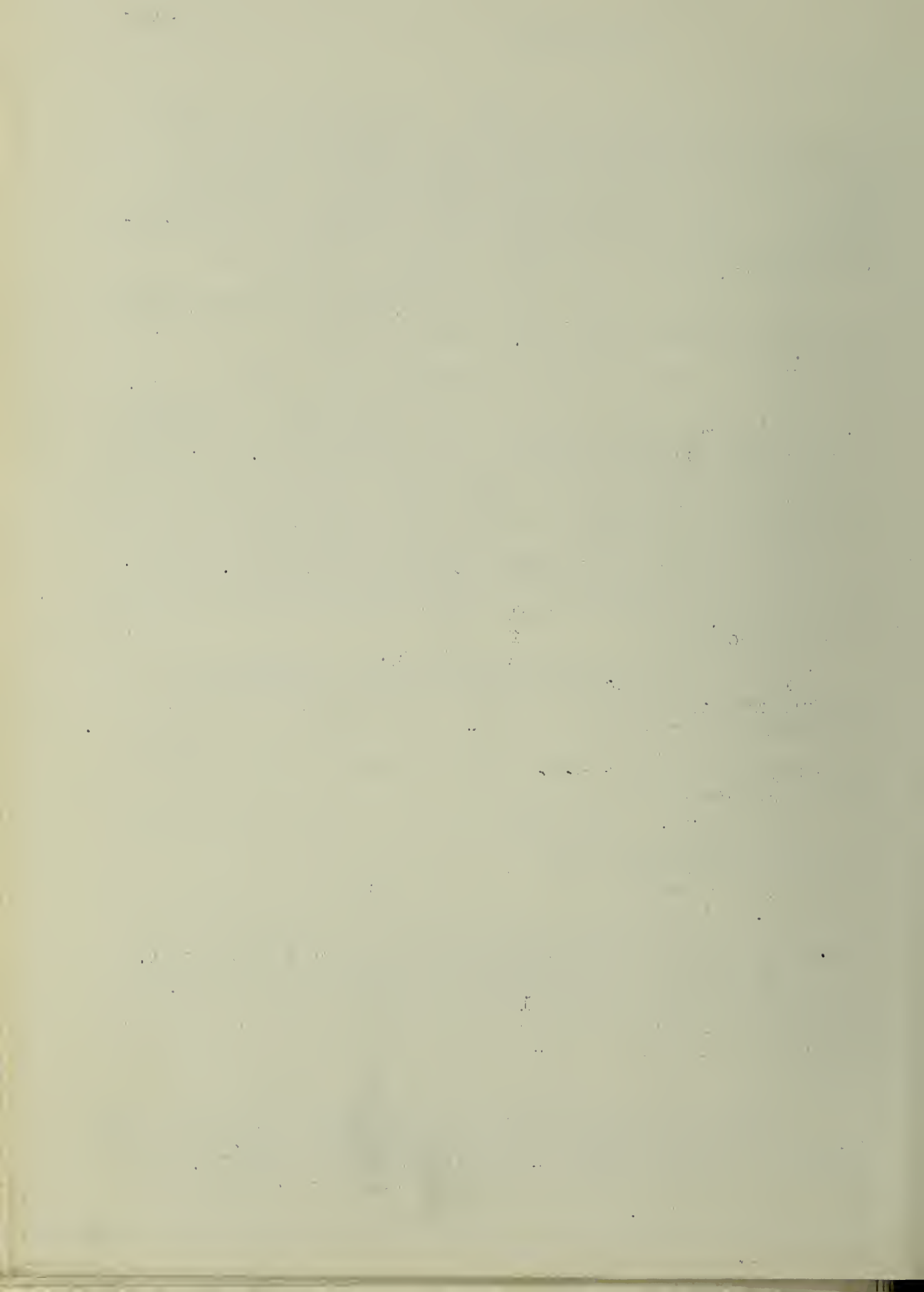
The premises have been kept in a reasonably clean condition and no complaints have been received.

The number of food-hawkers registered is 15. The majority of these have modern, well-maintained vans and give good service.

## Piggeries.

There are 30 premises used for the keeping of pigs in the area. A register is kept with full details of each premises together with a plan showing the exact siting of





the piggery.

-16-

Each of these has been visited and instructions given where-ever necessary regarding lime-washing, manure removal, etc.

## SECTION G

### FACTORIES

Fifty-six mechanical and eighteen non-mechanical factories are on the register in the district, composed of the following:-

#### Mechanical Power

Printers ... ..	1
Automobile Engineers ... ..	3
Laundry ... ..	1
General Engineers ... ..	2
Joiners ... ..	6
Rug Manufacturer ... ..	1
Bakehouses ... ..	5
Leather Goods Makers ... ..	4
Food Preparation premises ... ..	8
Oil Refinery ... ..	1
Shoddy manufacturer ... ..	1
Mungo Manufacturer ... ..	1
Blacksmith ... ..	1
Upholsterer ... ..	2
Rug Material Manufacturer ... ..	1
Sports Goods Manufacturer ... ..	1
Dressmaker ... ..	1
Sheet metal Worker ... ..	1
Wagon Repairer ... ..	1
Wool Spinners ... ..	2
Cloth Dyer ... ..	1
Wire Spring Maker ... ..	1
Watch Repairer ... ..	1
Fireplace Maker... ..	1
Railway Wagon and Coach Body Builder ... ..	1
Plumber ... ..	1
Boot and Shoe Repairers ... ..	6

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Total... 56



Cycle Repairers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stonemason	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rag Sorter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sports Goods Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters and Decorators	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

---

Total... 18

## SECTION H

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Practically the whole of sanitary conveniences in connection with residential and business premises in the district are on the water carriage system with the exception of a small number of pail closets which are inconvertible owing to the fact that they are situated in outlying parts of the district where sufficient sewers are not available.

The total number of closets are as follows:-

Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,167
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Shops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Public houses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Public conveniences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

---

Total....,469

---

During the year 300 yards of 9" sewers were extended (Police Buildings) and 495 yards of 6" sewers (foul and surface, Coronation Drive)

1000

100

SECTION 1  
HOUSING.

-18-

Housing Statistics

Number of dwelling houses in the district ... 2764  
Number of back-to-back houses included in above ... 18

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 240
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 561
- (2) (a) Number of houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ... 13
- (b) Number of inspections made for purpose ... 62
- (3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:-
  - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 47
  - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 0

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 337

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936:-

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 0
- (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
  - (a) By owners ... 0
  - (b) By Local Authority ... 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 0

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where  $f, g, h$  are continuous functions of  $x, y, z$  and satisfy certain conditions.

2. In the second part, we consider the case where the functions  $f, g, h$  are linear in  $x, y, z$ .

3. The third part is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system.

4. Finally, in the fourth part, we consider the problem of the construction of the solutions of the system.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case where the functions  $f, g, h$  are periodic in  $t$ .

7. The seventh part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the case where the functions  $f, g, h$  are analytic in  $x, y, z$ .

9. The ninth part is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the system.

10. Finally, in the tenth part, we consider the problem of the construction of the solutions of the system.



(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) By owners...                            | 3 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation | 21 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made                | 13 |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders                   | 5  |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | 8 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Order in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

4. Housing Act, 1936- Part IV- Overcrowding.

- |  |    |                          |
|--|----|--------------------------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year   | 3  | (unsatisfactory tenants) |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein                          | 3  |                          |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein                           | 17 |                          |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 1  |                          |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 0  |                          |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases                    | 0  |                          |

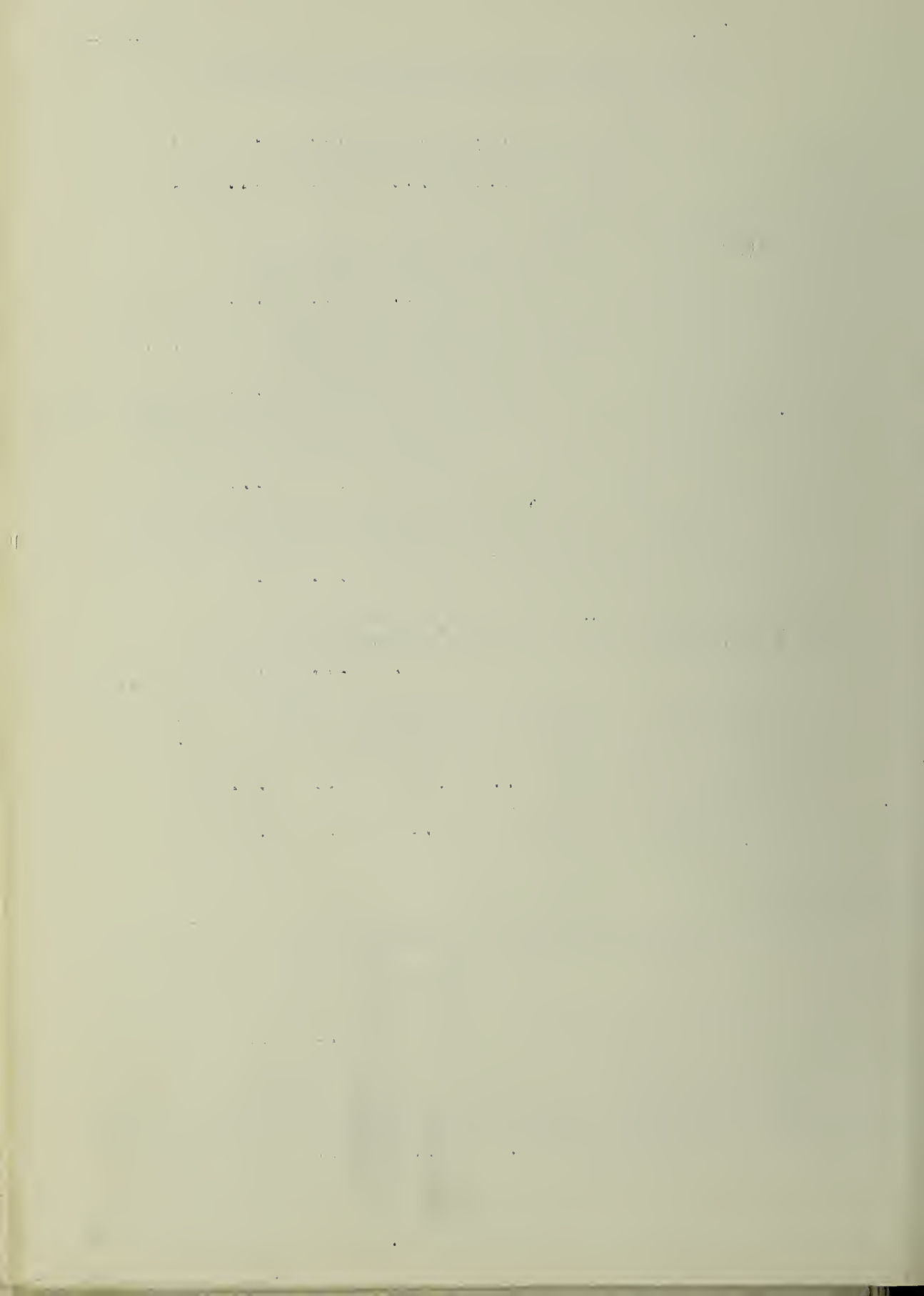
#### NEW HOUSES

5. Number of new houses provided during the year:-

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| By the Local Authority:- Permanent type | 54 |
| Temporary type                          | 0  |
| By Private Enterprise                   | 5  |

6. Housing Act, 1949.

Any action in connection with the Section 20 "Grants to persons other than local authorities for the improvement of housing accommodation ... 0



Remarks.

During the year 54 houses were erected by the Local Authority and 5 by private owners.

In the housing table it will be seen that the total number of applicants on the registers at the 2nd. March 1953, was 509 and at the 31st. March, 1954, was 397. In the six months immediately following this date a further 70 applications were received.

It would therefore at first appear to be a considerable overall reduction in the numbers awaiting houses but an analysis of the reasons does not prove this to be true.

In November 1953, a form of renewal was sent to all classes except No. 6 and at the time it was felt that this class would not be dealt with. Of 514 renewal forms sent out only 243 were returned, the biggest reduction taking place in No. 5 class e.g. that is persons residing outside the district but working in Horbury. It seems to me therefore that as new houses grow in numbers so does the tendency for population movement to increase. This does not mean large increases or decreases in the Horbury Urban District as such but it does give a deceptive description of housing "needs" from the registers. This is shown by the fact that although the population of Horbury has remained comparatively unchanged for many years the numbers on the registers have fluctuated considerably from year to year and the total applications were in November 1951 only 367.

If the present trend in the population of the over 65 years of age group increase continues it seems to me the Council have adopted a very wise course in concentrating building operations on  
i) Old persons bungalows and Sunset bungalows for this class and ii) On three-bedroom type houses for growing families.

As the time is now at hand when Slum Clearance and Re-development plans will be brought into operations I feel that some consideration must be given to the terrace type of house which could be built on smaller sites at proportionally less cost with the big advantage of cheaper rental.

Horbury's housing programme and the execution of building works has been vigorous but there will of course always be some dissatisfaction amongst applicants for houses, nevertheless the House Letting Committee have given consideration to every case and as is possible in a small compact area, have dealt not only fairly and without bias but have also given that sympathetic human touch which makes a great difference in such a community.



Register	No. of applications at 2.3.53.	No. of applications at 31.3.54	No. 6
1. Overcrowding numerical...	2	2	
2. Overcrowding sexual and inadequate accommodation. (The Council have adopted a standard of their own. Many cases in this class are not overcrowded under the Housing Act, 1936....	22	10	
3. Young persons in lodgings	70	35	
4. Aged persons for Bungalows and two-bedroom type.....	28	29	
5. Persons residing outside the district and employed in Horbury.....	154	59	
6. Persons residing outside and employed outside the district.....	91	94	
7. Applications in general..	142	118	
8. Sunset Houses.....	-	50	
	509	397	



## PETROLEUM ACTS

There are twenty-one premises in the Urban District licenced for the storage of either petroleum spirit or mixtures in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Consolidation Acts, 1928 and 1936, viz: nineteen for the storage of cellulose spirit and two for the storage of cellulose paint.

Nineteen of the premises store the spirit in underground steel tanks fitted with pumps, while on the remaining premises it is kept in steel drums stored in specially constructed fire-proof above-ground stores.

Regular visits have been made to<sup>see</sup> that the Regulations are being complied with. The total number of gallons of petroleum spirit and mixtures involved is 17,700.

During the year one pump was found defective and causing a leakage into the ground. The petrol fumes were found to be entering an air brick used for ventilation under a dressmakers workshop floor. The fumes entering this workshop were dangerous and it was necessary to have it cleared and thoroughly aired before work could be resumed.

The pump was immediately repaired and the danger overcome.

## SECTION K

## PESTOLOGY.

Fifty-nine visits were made in connection with infestations with cockroaches, wood beetles, etc.

With the use of modern insecticides and disinfestation methods there has been a marked decrease in bed-bug and flea infestations but the wood beetle infestations are fairly numerous. During the year £2 -11 -0 was recovered from occupiers for insecticides used by the Department in such cases.

Various cases of moth infestation have been dealt with both in the factory and in the home.

Modern building methods involving reduced air space together with up-to-date heating and cooking apparatus such as coke and gas ovens with a proportionate reduction in chimney ventilation are causing increased condensation





and numerous complaints are received regarding the appearance of moulds and growths on walls in new houses. When not treated these walls have a resultant bacterial growth and are ideal places for infestations of plaster and fungus beetles.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have been most helpful in examining samples and their advice has been invaluable.

#### Disinfection of Premises.

The disinfection of all premises after cases of infectious disease is carried out after the removal of the patient to the isolation hospital or after the recovery if nursed at home, the method used being formaldehyde vapour.

Premises were also disinfected after deaths from other causes.

Number of houses disinfected after infectious disease ...	23
Number of houses disinfected after death from other causes ...	8

### SECTION I

#### RODENT CONTROL.

A Planning and Advisory Workable Area Committee composed of officers from adjacent areas, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and representatives from the Coal Board, Docks and Inland Waterways and British Railways meet quarterly to discuss current developments in rodent control. One of these meetings was held at Horbury Town Hall during 1953.

28 properties were inspected as a result of notification, 24 properties by survey under the Act and 289 premises when visited primarily for some other purpose.

30 infestations were found and dealt with.

210 visits were made for the purpose of laying baits, poisons etc.

In May a test was carried out on the public sewers and 23 manholes in various parts of the district were baited and three complete "takes" were recorded. The infested areas were treated and a further test carried out during June involving 10 manholes gave a negative test.

In the case of business premises a charge is made for treatment and during 1953 the sum of £4/10/0 was paid to the Council.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The research station in Horbury is operated by the Health Department and covers the Ossett Borough, Wakefield Rural District and Horbury Urban District.

At Carr Lodge Park are situated the deposit gauge, lead peroxide apparatus and rainwater gauge. The smoke filter is situated at the sewage works.

Monthly samples are submitted to the Public Analyst at Bradford.

From time to time smoke observations are taken relating to factory chimneys, and warnings issued where necessary.

With reference to my opening remarks concerning atmospheric pollution I would point out that the basis of general smoke abatement legislation in England and Wales is the Public Health Act 1875 as amended by the Public Health Act (Smoke Abatement) 1926 and now included in the Public Health Act 1936. The only material benefit since 1875 has been the power to make bye-laws under the 1926 Act. In effect therefore legislation has scarcely changed at all during the past three quarters of a century.

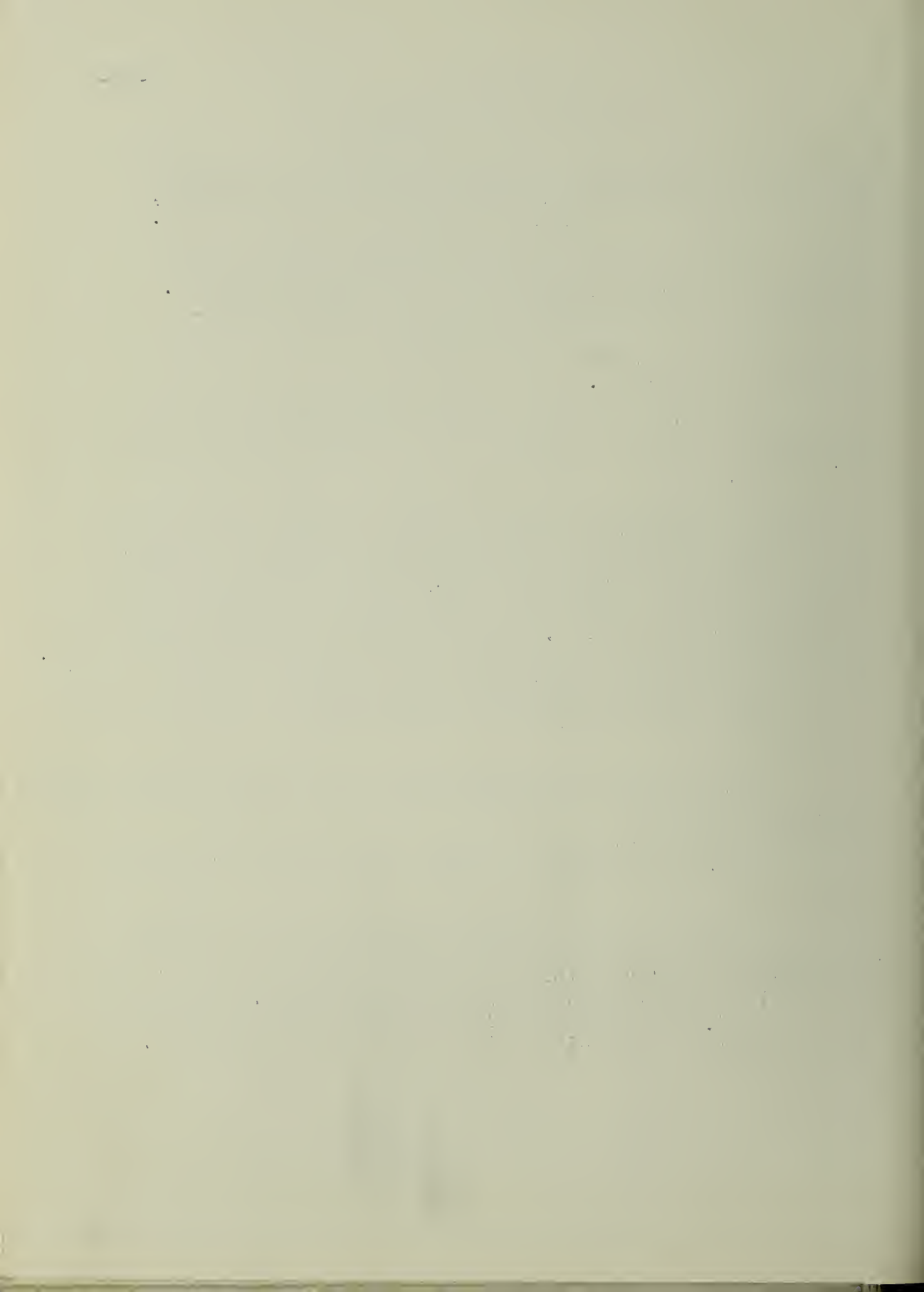
The existing law may be criticized on the following grounds:-

1. It deals only with action that may be taken after a "nuisance" has been committed and does nothing to prevent nuisances arising.

2. It is limited to smoke from industrial sources and includes no provision for the abatement of domestic smoke.

3. The principal section which defines Statutory Smoke Nuisances is infrequently used because of (a) the difficulty in law arising from the "best practicable means" and (b) the difficulty of proof of nuisance.

4. It is impossible to obtain from the Minister confirmation of bye-laws other than for BLACK smoke.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN 1953

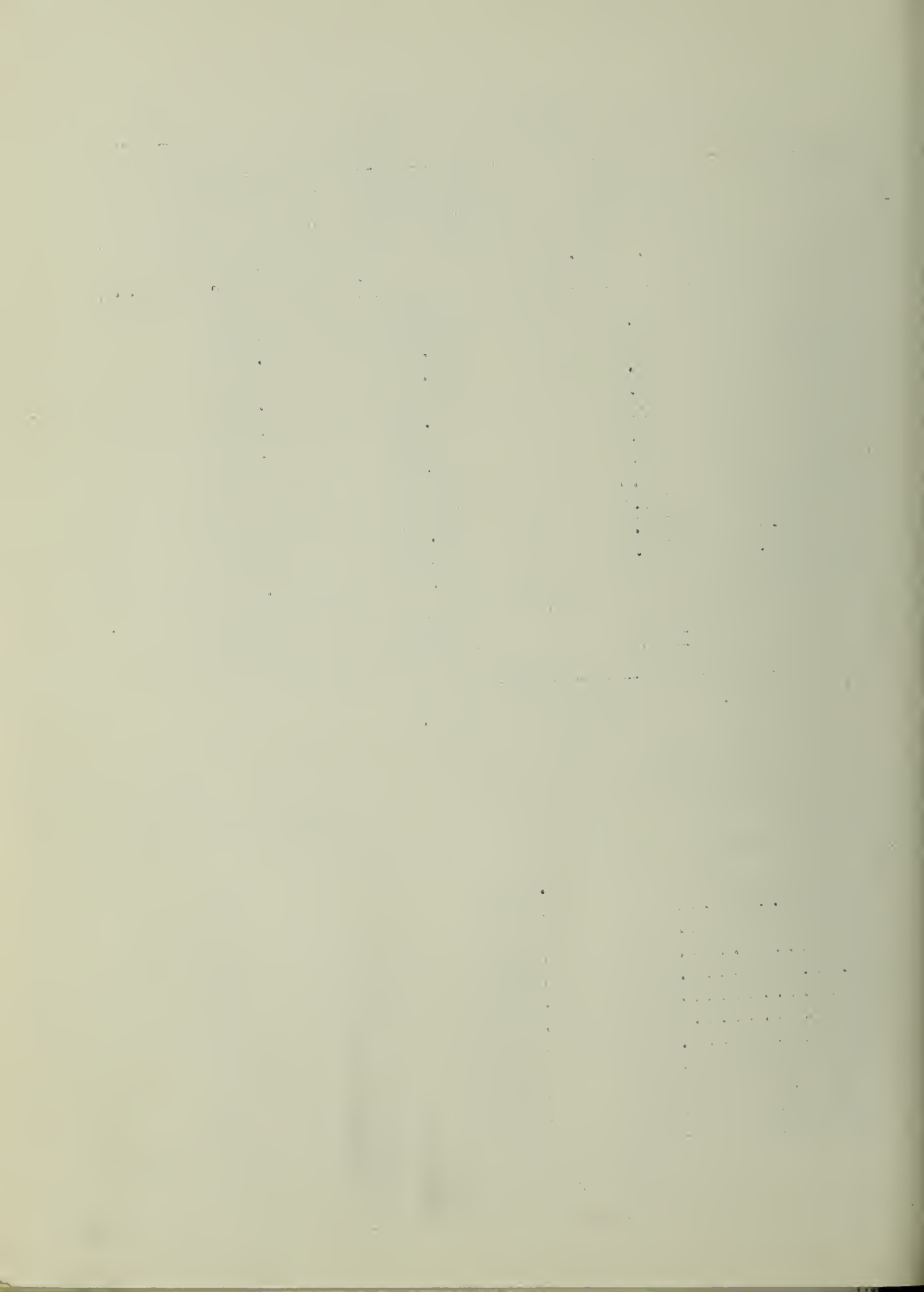
-25-

Month.	Sulphur deposit Mgs./1,000 sq. cms.	Grit deposit tons per square mile	Atmospheric smoke pollution Mgs./ cubic metro
January....	16.8	16.26	0.285
February...	12.5	12.82	0.180
March.....	26.4	16.23	0.235
April.....	11.2	14.12	0.069
May.....	7.6	13.03	0.057
June.....	8.2	7.13	0.062
July.....	8.4	14.89	0.040
August.....	9.7	10.15	0.080
September..	13.6	11.38	0.063
October....	18.0	16.01	0.189
November...	15.9	10.50	0.112
December...	21.5	14.40	0.134
	169.8	156.92	1.506

## RAINFALL FOR 1953.

The heaviest daily rainfall was on the 8th of November when .92 inches fell.

Month	Rainfall in inches	No. of days on which rain fell.
January.....	0.40	8
February.....	1.49	10
March.....	0.89	6
April.....	2.12	13
May.....	1.855	9
June.....	2.06	15
July.....	2.528	16
August.....	2.58	16
September.....	1.215	11
October.....	1.34	9
November.....	2.025	12
December.....	0.93	18
	19.433	143





PERSONAL

-26-

Mr. A. Barker, my junior assistant has helped in every way possible in the Department during the year and my thanks are due to him for the loyal service rendered.

I am, Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

E. F. RICHLEY  
Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.





